

Salisbury *Advertiser*.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizens, and which will be enacted with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1830.

[VOL. XI. NO. 51.]

PRINTS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:—
Ten dollars and a half per column, or two dollars only if paid in advance. No paper to be received unless the advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents per line square for the first week, and at 60 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may be returned to him.

BY AUTHORITY.



Laws of the United States:
Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 59.

An Act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint an additional appraiser of merchandise for the port of New York, who shall take a similar oath, and have like power and compensation, and perform the same duties, with the appraisers now authorized by law to be appointed at that place.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint, not exceeding four assistant appraisers in New York, two in Philadelphia, and two in Boston, who shall be practically acquainted with the quality and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importation, subject to appraisement; to be employed in appraising goods in such manner as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who shall take and subscribe an oath diligently and faithfully to examine and inspect such goods, wares, or merchandise, as the principal appraisers may direct, and truly to report to them, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the true value thereof, according to law; whereupon the principal appraisers shall revise and correct the same as they may judge proper, and report to the collector their decision thereon; but, if the collector shall deem any appraisement of goods too low, he shall have power to order a reappraisement, either by the principal appraisers, or by three merchants designated by him for that purpose, who shall be citizens of the United States, and cause the duties to be charged according to law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, whenever goods of which wool or cotton is a component part, of similar kind, but different quality, are found in the same package, if not imported from beyond the cape of Good Hope, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in such package as the average value of the whole; and if the owner, importer, consignee, or agent for any goods appraised, shall consider any appraisement, made by the appraisers, or other persons designated by the collector, too high, he may apply to the collector, in writing, stating the reasons for his opinion, and having made oath that the said appraisement is higher than the actual cost and proper charges on which duty is to be charged, and also, that he verily believes it is higher than the current value of the said goods, including said charges, at the place of exportation, the collector shall designate one merchant, skilled in the value of such goods, and the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, may designate another, both of whom shall be citizens of the United States, who, if they cannot agree in an appraisement, may designate an umpire, who shall also be a citizen of the United States, and when they, or a majority of them, shall have agreed, they shall report the result to the collector, and if their appraisements shall not agree with that of the United States' appraisers, the collector shall decide between them.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs shall cause at least one package out of every invoice, and one package at least out of every twenty packages of each invoice, and a greater number, should be deemed necessary, of goods imported into the respective districts, which packages or packages shall have first been designated on the invoice, to be opened and examined, and if the same be found not to correspond with the invoice, the collector shall order, forthwith, all the goods contained in the same entry, to be inspected; and if such goods be subject to ad valorem duty, the same shall be appraised, and if any package shall be found to contain any article not described in the invoice or if such

package or invoice be made up with intent, by a false valuation, or extension or otherwise, to evade, or defraud the revenue, the same shall be forfeited, and the fifteenth section of the "act supplementary to an act to amend an act, entitled 'an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," passed first March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three; and also so much of any act of Congress as imposes an additional duty or penalty of fifty per centum on duties upon any goods which may be appraised at twenty five per centum, or ten per centum, above their invoice price, is hereby repealed; and no goods liable to be inspected or appraised as aforesaid, shall be delivered from the custody of the officers of the custom until the same shall have been inspected or appraised, or until the packages sent to be inspected or appraised shall be found correctly and fairly invoiced and put up, and so reported to the collector.

Provided, That the collector may, at the request of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, take bonds, with approved security, in double the estimated value of such goods, conditioned that they shall be delivered to the order of the collector, at any time within ten days after the package or packages, sent to the public stores, shall have been appraised and reported to the collector. And if, in the mean time, any of the said packages shall be opened, without the consent of the collector or surveyor, given in writing, and then in the presence of one of the inspectors of the customs, or if the said package or packages shall not be delivered to the order of the collector, according to the condition of the said bond, the bond shall, in either case, be forfeited.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collector to cause all goods entered for re-exportation, with the right of drawback, to be inspected, and the articles thereof compared with their respective invoices, before a permit shall be given for landing the same; and where the goods so entered shall be found not to agree with the entry, they shall be forfeited; and every importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, who shall enter goods for importation, or for exportation, or transportation from one port or place to another, with the right of drawback, shall deposit with the collector the original invoice of such goods, if not before deposited with the collector, and in that case an authenticated invoice thereof, to be filed and preserved by him in the archives of the custom house, which shall be signed by such importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, and the oath to be taken on the entry of such goods as shall be annexed thereto.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Assistant Appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and those at Boston and Philadelphia, a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the proceeds of the customs, and the clerks, and all other persons, employed in the appraisers' office, shall be appointed by the principal appraisers, and their number, and compensation limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures incurred by this act, shall be sued for, recovered, and distributed, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty first April, one thousand eight hundred and six, one copy of which shall, on or before the first day of January next, be deposited and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, and another copy transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, to be by him laid before Congress.

Approved, May 28, 1830.

NUMBER 71.

AN ACT relative to the plan of Detroit, in Michigan Territory.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, or any three of them, are required to make a report of the plan of laying out the town of Detroit, under, and by virtue of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment of titles of land in the town of Detroit, and Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.—Provided, That the appraisers and assistant appraisers, shall in no case, receive any proportion of such forfeiture. And provided also, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to remit any such forfeiture whenever he is of opinion that no fraud on the revenue was intended.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when ever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collector of any district into which goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to give bond, in addition to the bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce, or cause to be produced, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee, to obtain, to enable the collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture or rate of duty, to which such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be justly liable.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, all iron, manufactured for rail roads, shall be liable to the same rate of duty which is now imposed on bar or bolt iron of similar manufacture; and that all scrap iron shall be liable to the same duty that is charged on iron in pigs. Provided, That when it shall be satisfactory proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any of the said iron imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any rail road or inclined plane by any State, or incorporated company, has been actually, and permanently, laid on any such road or inclined plane; that then and in that case, he may allow to such State, or company, a drawback of the duty on such rail road iron so laid? or, if the duty upon the same shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same. Provided, such drawback or repayment shall not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below twenty five percent ad valorem, nor upon any less quantity than twenty tons.

Approved, May 28, 1830.

NUMBER 73.

AN ACT to repeal a part of an act, passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four entitled "An act making provisions for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act making provisions for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," as makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause, at least once every year, the books of the offices to be examined, and the balance of public moneys in the hands of the several Receivers of Public Moneys of the said offices to be ascertained, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 28, 1830.

MISCELLANY.

Leopold of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld.

Prince Leopold, who now bids fair to become a Regent of England, is the younger son of the Prince of Cobourg, who at one time held a very important command in the allied armies. The subject of this sketch was born in 1790, and as soon as he was capable of serving, joined the Austrian Army, in which, after various services he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. It is asserted by no other than the great Napoleon himself that he solicited from him the place of aide-de-camp, and it was merely accidental that he did not obtain it. A very different fortune had in that case awaited him. The post of aid, though it was sometimes a step to the further favors of the French sovereign, generally "laid on the shelf" its unlucky occupant.

Luckily for Leopold there was too great a crowd of German princes who where also applicants for offices of the same character, to be all gratified by the household arrangements of the Tuilleries. He therefore remained somewhat in obscurity until 1814, when he followed the allied sovereigns to London. The events that followed this visit were of a different character. The poor German prince, whose necessities had driven him into the army for his subsistence soon became "the cynosure" of British eyes. The Princess Charlotte was 18 years of age, possessing a fine person, a cultivated mind and a most amiable heart. The Prince met her "in good society," and their acquaintance soon terminated in an affection, which was unquestionably an affair of the heart. She was at this very time destined to be the wife of the hereditary Prince of Orange. This personage was a great favorite with the English nation; he had pursued his studies and received a degree at Oxford, he had also served with credit in the army of Spain, and was evidently a sensible and pleased observer of their laws and customs. But

"Love rules the camp, the court, the grove," and the handsome Leopold became the object of the Princess' choice. She intimated the change in her feelings to her Father, who in this instance consulting the feelings of a parent rather than those of monarch, promptly assented to her wishes, and gave directions for the adjustment of the preliminaries to the marriage. It is said that when one of the English ministry called upon her to arrange some of the details of the settlement, she remarked there was a want of liberality in the propositions submitted to her, that she was "heiress to the throne of England, and that though about to marry Leopold she did not mean to merge her claims to the standard of those of Mrs. Cobourg!" The Princess was a high spirited woman educated with the greatest care, and particularly well acquainted with the history of her own country. She spoke with fluency, French, Spanish, German and Italian, performed well on the harp, piano and guitar, and drew with great facility and good taste. She possessed a susceptible and affectionate heart, and would have been the ornament of any situation in life.

The Prince having been naturalized by act of parliament, and raised to a handsome rank in the army, at length received the hand of his bride on the second of May, 1816, on which occasion the first kiss was bestowed by her on her royal father.

"The heart's high fealty
Scarce pledged, still on the altar's steps, her
Knee,
Her nature rushed upon her, her tears out
sprung,
She rose, and round her sate her white arms
hung."

Clarmont a very beautiful place was given them for their residence. 300,000 dollars were allowed them as an outfit, and 300,000 a year settled on them, 250,000 of which was to continue to Leopold if he survived her.

The English speak with enthusiasm of the happiness of the young lovers. They are represented as living solely for each other. They seldom left home except when their presence was

required at court, but passed their time in riding out together in the morning, visiting the cottages of the country people, in doing acts of benevolence and evicting good will to the poor.

After dinner they painted together, and the evenings were passed in reading or devoted to music.

To those of our readers who have heard with horror of the misery of high life abroad, it may not be unpleasing to mention that a picture of conjugal love could not here be found, more pleasing than at Clarmont.

The following lines were written by the Princess to be inscribed upon a snuff box which Hayter had ornamented with a portrait of Leopold, which she intended to present to him. They give evidence of poetic talent of a very promising kind.

To Clarmont's bright and happy bower
Where in the sunbeam solitude abounds,
By the soft winds of the silent moe,
From courts and cities, Charlotte finds repose,
Enchanting vale! beyond what'er the sun
Has of Achaea or Hesperia known.
A vale of bliss! O softly swelling strain,
On which the power of cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonder of his tell."

High expectations were naturally formed of the future reign of such a woman, but her premature death in 1817, deeply disappointed them. The Physician who attended her shot himself, in despair it is supposed of his want of success in the treatment of her case.

The distress of her husband as might be supposed was severe in the extreme. A wife and a throne were at once lost to him forever. It is evident that his conduct has ever been that of a sincere mourner. It is well known that the sovereignty of Greece has been recently offered him, but the reasons for his declension, if sincerely given, are those which will do him honor.

It is thought that he will be included in the proposed Regency from his near connection with their heiress apparent, and that this has induced him to decline the honor of governing Greece. He is already Colonel of dragoons, a British field Marshal and knight of the garter. It is rumored that he is shortly to be made duke of Kendal. Kendal is a town in Westmoreland, and has already conferred the title of Duchess on the famous Mademoiselle Schulemburg, whose ungainly appearance and swarthy skin did not prevent her being the favorite of George the 1st. One would think that with such a remembrance before him the Prince would prefer some other Dukedom. *Al. Day's. Adv.*

Dr. Johnson's account of a paper.

"I never derived more benefit or seen more pleasure for the time," says Dr. Johnson, "than in reading a newspaper which has lately been issued from the Press. I do really believe that nothing adds so much to the glory of any country as a newspaper. Liberty is stamped legibly upon its pages, and even the FOLD is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how your country thrives? I point you to the press! There you shall find a piece perhaps, under the head of Legislative! Are you fond of Miscellany! Look there! of Foreign? there you will find it! what book can furnish such good accounts of our country—such wonderful, such extraordinary accounts of murder, robbery, accidents, marriages, frolics, anecdotes of our Irish English and Indian brethren and many other such things—such good as well as bad accounts from the Russians, Turks, Dutch, &c. Under all those considerations, who is there in this land of freedom, that will not attend to an object, so worthy of their regard?"

We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Collier's celebrated Painting of the Virginia Convention. It represents that talented body as it was at the time when Mr. Madison presented the report of the Legislative Committee, exhibiting a distinct portrait of each member. It has been highly spoken of already, and we readily join in the general admiration of it. The associations connected with it, the presence as it were of Virginia's proudest dignity in the persons of her Madisons, her Randolphs, her Giles', and her Leighs, and the occasion which called these sages and orators together render the most interesting picture we have ever seen.

Advertiser.

member, I approved of at the time, because it showed a disposition on your side to remove every subject of difference between the two countries. The Government of this country has displayed equal good feeling in meeting this position, and Mr. McLane deserves the gratitude of the American nation for his unwearied labors, and the persevering skill and intelligence which he has put forth in attaining this result. It is to be hoped that your Congress will manifest a proper sense of his services, and deem the occasion a fitting one for determining whether an American minister at the most expensive court in Europe, has not a right to claim from the overflowing treasury of his nation, such pecuniary support as the station of a gentleman and a minister indispensably requires.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

(A violent Opposition Paper.)

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

We have a length of rumor, to which credit may be attached, that Mr. McLane has finally succeeded in making some arrangement with Great Britain, by treaty, respecting the trade with her West India Colonies. Mr. McLane was at Liverpool when the Napoleon sailed, and put into the hands of Capt. Smith a packet of despatches for the American government, addressed to the care of the Collector of this port, which he stated privately to Captain Smith, contained a treaty for opening the colonial ports to our commerce.

We have just seen the official despatches from Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, to the President of the United States, confirming the above news; and the proclamation announcing this interesting and highly important fact, may be expected to-morrow.

U. S. T.

EMBARKATION OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Charles X. and his family left Valognes on the 16th at nine o'clock in the morning; they arrived at one o'clock at Cherbourg, and without stopping in the town they proceeded towards the great port where they were expected by two American ships, chartered for the purpose of carrying them away from France. They were escorted by about 800 horse, both Gardes du Corps and Gendarmes de Chasse.

The population of Cherbourg went to meet the cortege on its passage, and preserved the most profound silence, not a cry afflicting this family, which had fallen from so high a station. The Commissioners of the Government awaited the arrival of the family at the entrance of the bridge leading from the quay to the royal packet.

This Court ceremony and pomp, the last farewell of a useless guard, this silence of the numerous spectators, all these tragic circumstances gave to this scene a quite theatrical and tragic appearance.

From the first carriage alighted M de Damas, M de Mesnard, Madame de Gontaut, and the Duke de Guiche. They quickly stepped on board the ship. Madame de Gontaut, stopped before Marshal Maison, and said to him, "Oh, how cruel thing it is, Monsieur le Marechal, to leave France." Her eyes were suffused with tears, and her whole countenance betrayed the deepest grief.

The Royal carriage contained Charles X., dressed in a plain blue frock coat, and a grey hat on his head; the Dauphin was dressed with an extreme simplicity. The Duke of Bourdeau, Mademoiselle, and the Duchess of Berry, who wore a man's hat and an amazon.

The Duke of Bourdeau was the first that alighted; the Dauphin led him by the hand, and gave his arm to the Dauphin, whose features were inexpressibly changed. The countenance of Charles X. was dejected; his eyes seemed fatigued, but he preserved his calmness.

The expression of despair imprinted on the countenance of the Duchess of Berry, baffled all description. She remained for some time motionless on the edge of the bridge, pressed the hands of an old officer of her household, and then suddenly flung herself into the packet.

The maritime authorities of Cherbourg, and the Commissioners of Government preserved, for a long time, a respectful but firm deportment towards the fallen Princes. This family, which, in its slow progress towards the end of its voyage, and by the choice of places it traversed, seemed to retain some hopes, could now carry away the conviction that it was plainly and unanimously rejected by the whole population, without any fury or violence on the part of the latter.

A nucleus of the Guard, resembling an army, might, in case of need, have assembled as a rallying point to partisans of Charles the Tenth's authority, if Charles the Tenth had any partisans. But nothing moved the inhabitants of those provinces in their favor, where they had formerly sown the seed of civil war. Four Commissioners, without an escort, supported only by the moral force of public opinion, and, of their grand mission, succeeded to maintain the most profound tranquility everywhere. The family of Charles the Tenth was thus enabled, before its departure from France, to contemplate the degree of degradation it had fallen into.

LIVERPOOL, 24, Aug. 1830.

Your Minister, to his great credit, has succeeded in obtaining the consent of this Government to open the intercourse between the United States and the British West India Colonies, and it is probable that your President will, in a few days, after this reaches you, issue the proclamation contemplated in his Message last session; a Message which you may re-

ROCKINGHAM.—Robert Martin, senator; Philip Hart, commoner; Martin Hart, sheriff.

HOBKINS.—Garrison Howell, senator; John Howell, John Brown, commoner; Archibald S. Brown, sheriff.

MURPHY.—Isaac A. Dumas, commoner; William Crawford, sheriff.

HUTCHINSON.—John McIntire, senator; Robt. W. Allen, James M. Webb, commoners; William Carson, sheriff.

SULLIVAN.—William P. Dobson, senator; Mordecai Fleming, and Alfred G. Moore, commoners; Wright, sheriff.

SAMPSON.—Ed. C. Gavin, senator; Archibald G. Monk, Dickson Sloan, commoners; Thomas E. Morrissey, sheriff.

STOKES.—John Hill, senator; Leonard Edgar, Joseph W. Winston, com.; Salathiel Stone, sheriff.

TYRRELL.—John B. Sealby, senator; Daniel N. Bateman, Benj. Sikes, com.; E. Mann, sheriff.

WILKES.—Gen. Elizard Jones, senator; Col. William Horton and Gen. Montford Stokes, commoners; Col. William Hampton, sheriff.

WARREN.—John H. Hawkins, senator; John Bragg and Ransom Walker, commoners; William C. Clinton, sheriff.

WASHINGTON.—Samuel Davenport, senator; Isaac A. Chesson, U. W. Swaine, commoner; Wm. M. Gleason, sheriff.

WEYBURN.—Gabriel Sherrard, senator; James Rhodes, John W. Sasser, commoner; Calvin R. Blackmon, sheriff.

WHITE.—Charles L. Hinton, senator; Nat. R. Rand, Samuel Whittaker, commoner; Wm. R. Hinton, sheriff.

BOROUGH MEMBERS.

TOWN OF SALISBURY.—Charles Fisher.

NEWBERRY.—Charles G. Spaight.

PAYETTEVILLE.—Louis D. Henry.

EDMONDTON.—Samuel T. Sawyer.

WILMINGTON.—Joseph A. Hill.

HILBOROUGH.—William H. Phillips.

HALIFAX.—William L. Long.

POLITICAL.

LETTER OF A FARMER ON THE TARIFF.—We find in an old number of the *Centinel*, printed when that paper was under the exclusive management of the "veteran editor," and before it hoisted the American flag, the following sensible *Letter of a Farmer on the Tariff*:

Showing why I write and what I intend.

Mr. RUSSELL.—I am a Farmer. Like my neighbors, I love good crops and good prices. The former I owe to the blessings of God and my own industry. For both of which, I desire to be thankful; being entirely of the mind of our Person, that without the blessing of God, industry availleth not; and without the grace of God, no man is wisely industrious. But as to the letter, I take it, that under Providence, we owe them, in a great measure, to our rulers, to the laws they make, the principles they adopt, and the foreign and domestic disposition they form, or cultivate. Good prices arise from having good markets, and enough of them.

We copied a few days ago from a *Columbian* paper, extracts from several letters from Southern Merchants in New York showing a sudden and惊人的 rise in the prices of goods. In one of those extracts, *Blankets and Negro Cloths* are said to be much higher than they were last year. And in another it is stated that there is "considerable excitement in Hardware"—and that the rise on coarse woolens is estimated at the lowest calculation to be 25 per cent, and on coarse cottons at least 10 per cent.

We have since seen an article in a New England paper which strongly corroborates these statements. Business there is represented as uncommonly active, and domestic goods of all descriptions as fast advancing in price and demand. Cotton goods, it is said have already risen from ten to fifteen per cent, and woollen from twenty five to thirty three.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, advertising to the letters above referred to, says that the Richmond Market has not sufficiently opened to enable it to give an accurate statement; but that it has "the opinion of a most respectable importing merchant that the result will be nearly the same as stated in the extracts."

Here then we begin to realize the effects of the prohibitory system. Here we begin to see the Tariff in its genuine character, and to understand its ruinous and degrading operation on the South. These effects have been always predicted. Now they will be felt.

Smuggling and foreign competition have hitherto kept prices down in spite of the restrictive policy. But the foreign importations that were made in anticipation of the Tariff are pretty well exhausted, and smuggling has been considerably checked by the act, commonly called the new Tariff act, which was passed at the last session of Congress.

Now then it is that the Tariff, all impediments and antagonists being happily removed, suddenly rises in its energy, and comes forth like a devouring monster, seeking whom it may destroy; And now will the South be made to drain to the dregs the bitter cup of oppression and degradation.

I put these questions to the Lawyer of our parish; and a shrewd one he is. He answered "There were no markets. Or rather that all the old markets were overstocked; that wars had ceased all over Europe; that other nations were returning to their old modes of industry; that there were more sellers than there were buyers, and of course down goes the price of every thing; and that our products must take neighbor's fare."

All this seemed reasonable enough.—So I asked him, "What was the remedy?" How can this state of things be altered or prevented?" Now, you must know, our lawyer is a rare clever man, but has of late taken it into his head to turn Manufacturer; owns, I know not how many shares in the cotton mill; and takes an interest in every spinning jenny in the neighborhood. So he answered, off hand:—"We must make a market at home. This nation never will be prosperous until we make all that we wear; and raise all that we eat. Manufactures are the sole patrons of agriculture. Only get a snug population of five or six thousand artisans and manufacturers, in every twenty miles square of Massachusetts, and farmers will never want a market, and never complain of a price."

Congress are in the right way. Had that tariff passed last session, you would have heard no more of hard times, or bad prices."

I asked him, "What that word tariff meant; that I had always thought it would be a most excellent thing for the farmer, for as I supposed, it meant, that our taxes were to be reduced; the word signifying as I understood it, in the original language, "to tear off!" so I supposed that our taxes were to be torn away; that is diminished." But our lawyer answered

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HALIFAX.—William L. Long.

BOROUGH MEMBERS.

TOWN OF SALISBURY.—Charles Fisher.

NEWBERRY.—Charles G. Spaight.

PAYETTEVILLE.—Louis D. Henry.

EDMONDTON.—Samuel T. Sawyer.

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Amongst the individuals who accompanied the ex King were observed the Duke of Ragusa, Duke Amande de Polignac, the Duke of Guiche, Madame de Bouille, and some officers of the household. There are, in all, 63 persons of distinction. General Salom, who ordered their lodgings to be prepared, set out for Paris immediately after the embarkation.

The ships put to sea exactly at two o'clock. The pilot who carried the packet out of port returned about seven o'clock and reports that at the moment when the Princes saw the shores of France recede, they abandoned themselves to the most violent grief, and shed abundance of tears. Charles X. showed the most resignation of them all.

None of the Ministers are said to be with the Royal Family.

The countenance of the Dauphin was remarkable by the contrast it presented, compared with the painful expression of the other members of the fallen family. His eyes twinkled—his mouth and nose being in a perpetual state of contraction, imparted to his physiognomy an air of joy that was incomprehensible to the spectators. An officer arriving from Paris approached him: "Well," said he, "are they quiet, I wonder?" "Yes, Monsieur, perfectly quiet." "Ah! ah! ah! and the Barrades?" "No trace of them remains to be seen," "Ah! ah! ah! they are not afraid of them?" The Dauphin then jumped about, and twirled as if the news gave him the greatest pleasure. The Dauphiness, who was no doubt aware how painful such interrogatories must have proved to the King and the other members of the family, abruptly dismissed the officer.

New York Courier & Enquirer.



PIAT JUSTITIA HUAT ORLUN.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 19, 1830.

Hayne, Hamilton and McDuffie.—The names of these three distinguished men of South Carolina are now endeared to the friends of civil liberty in the United States. When an indifference, almost universal throughout the Union, had prevailed so far as to suffer encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the States, to be made without resistance except of the most feeble and ineffective character, and when every other voice was quieted from diversified causes, we hear these men, with all the enthusiasm and ardor of eloquence natural to lovers of liberty inciting their fellow-countrymen to vigilance and circumspection. Like faithful warders on the ramparts they told of the approach of the enemy when afar off in order that preparations might be made to resist his coming. He has approached, an enemy the most perilous of all others to our constitutional franchises, a domestic enemy seizing upon our rights as free citizens, and where do we find these champions of freedom? Idle and indifferent to the dangers which surround their countrymen! No! They are upon the field. No effort is left untried to point the people to the hazard and jeopardy of their situation. They appear in the front ranks. They have made bare their bosoms to the attacks of cruel and oppressing enemies and have risked every thing held dear by men of distinguished abilities in the cause of constitutional freedom. But how have they been rewarded? Have they the gratitude of their countrymen, the most gratifying requital that could be made for self-sacrifices to the good of our country? Have they had any manifestations of public approbation for the generous and disinterested support they have yielded in defence of the constitution? Have they had any active and operative assistance from the several quarters of the Union to sustain them in the trying struggle which is yet unequalled between the enemies and friends of the constitution? Have applauding smiles been tendered to them to animate and encourage them to hold out in their contest for the rights of man, for the rights of their fellow-citizens and for the rights of their children? But have they not rather been reviled and condemned as enemies to the peace and happiness of mankind—as disturbers of good order and civil rule and ambitious disorganizers, seeking to be elevated on the ruins and degradation of their countrymen? Have not the most insolent and contumelious epithets been showered upon them by a vicious, infamous and degenerate press? Has not every act of their lives been traced, by these minions of Satan, dismissed from Pandemonium for the blackness of their crimes, to some ambitious and interested purpose? Yes, fell wretches! they have ranted against the glorious achievements of these favored sons of freedom. But their repose cannot be interrupted by the raven croakings of a distempered faction. Honest intentions and approving consciences chase all disquiet and turbulent feeling from their bosoms.

The efforts of these three eminent men of the South to preserve the equality which is secured to the several states of the Union by the constitution have been untiring and without abatement. They have guarded with sleepless vigi-

lance the Palladium of our liberty and when those opposed to our free government offered the gift like unto the wooden horse, with enemies concealed in its bowels to steal away the protection of our freedom, they cried out with one voice,

"Teme Danno et dona ferentes."

When the mighty Daniel, who has been likened unto the prophet Daniel, with unblushing impudence and hardihood taunted and rebuked the South for harmlessly uttering complaints against the wrongful oppression of her people, and threw down the gauntlet of mental strife, Genl. Hayne, the valiant knight of the South girded on his armor and entered the lists against this mighty and gigantick combatant, at whose appearance all other minds took flight and stood aloof, fearful of a conflict. It was a glorious rancourette for the South. Her fearful adversary was disarmed and humbled by the peering genius of this son of S. Carolina. The enchanting and soul-stirring eloquence of Hamilton, awakened the citizens of his native state in a full sense of their dependence. He told their oppressors on the floor of Congress that they were tyrants, reckless of the constitution and knowing no other restraint in their legislation than their own avaricious and covetous will. He told them they had violated the compact of the Union of the States and that they would impoverish and drive the Southern members to beggary, if the usurper's hand were not relaxed. He had the independence of soul to do these things which others either saw not, or feared to do. Even later still has the great mind of McDuffie displayed the enormities of legislative tyranny. He has convinced all whose minds are open to conviction that the injustice practised upon the South, disguised and concealed by the Calypso powers of the American system are ruinous and destructive of Southern prosperity. But they had as well have addressed themselves to the birds which sweep the ambient air or to the rocks which turn under our feet, for the appeal would be alike ineffectual on each. Is there any reason—is there any justice—is there any kindness—or is there any humanity in thus impugning the motives of three distinguished patriots who have labored with so much zeal, with so much enthusiasm, with so much devotion for the good of the Republic? It is cruel, it is any thing else but commendable and praiseworthy to return rude reproach as a recompence for such generous daring in defence of the Magna Charta of our freedom and independence.

With what eagerness do those rebels who countenanced and supported the designs of the Hartford convention seize upon every little act of the State Right party and stamp it with the impress of treason? Do they hope by such management to annihilate the recollection of that insurrectionary body in the disgraceful attempt to affix the stain of sedition upon the recent struggle of the State Right party to impede the progress of unlawful legislation, and to retrieve the fallen condition of the Southern country, which is mainly attributable to the ravages and destructive tendency of the tariff? If so they are "wide off" from being rational in the holding of any such expectation. Patriotism can never be mistaken for rebellion, and a desire to perpetuate the union cannot be likened to a fixed determination to sever it unless a constitutional law was repealed. Where the necessity of drawing a parallel between two cases which will not admit of comparison? Our minds were not prepared to witness so much moral depravity in the Nation as a few months' public experience has revealed to us. We have too high an opinion of the good sense of the people to indulge the belief that one third of the conductors of presses really speak out their honest convictions with regard to the present attitude of the State Right party to the general government. Can they, without any kind of affectation, indulge the appalling belief that party fosters designs hostile to the Union? Was not the inculcation of such a belief intended rather to detach some of the supporters and advocates of State Rights, thereby calculating to augment the numbers of those in the opposition? Was it not contemplated to cast a stigma upon the party and thereby prevent its future increase? For the life of us we cannot think favorably of this opposition which has been conducted in so illiberal a manner against the State Right party. The low, false and scandalous devices resorted to curtail its fair and legitimate influence have impressed us most unfavorably of the good intentions of those who are arrayed against us, and the more we labour to throw it off the more indelibly does it seem imprinted upon our minds that every encouragement extended to such a junto would endanger the peace and security of the Union.

The Hon. Hugh S. Legare of Charleston, S. C. passed through this place on Thursday last on his return to that City.

The Hon. Abraham Rencher, arrived in this Town last week.

Our friends will find by reference to an extract from the office of the United States Telegraph, to be found in another column of our paper, that the news of the opening of the West India Trade is official, and that the President was to issue his proclamation in conformity with the act of Congress, passed during the last session in contemplation of a pacific settlement of that question by our present Minister, Mr. McLean, to whom the gratitude of the American people is due for his unwearied assiduity in thus prosecuting the interests of his nation abroad. It is no doubt gratifying intelligence to a vast majority of the good people of the Union, but many there are who deny its utility to the commerce of the United States, and strenuously contend that it cannot benefit our trade. Those, our readers must know, are only the few who are the sycophantic admirers and blind followers of Henry Clay and his American system principles, and who are opposed to free trade. Their indifference about the opening of that valuable trade, which even under the heavy restrictions of the British policy has been nevertheless valuable to our shipping interest, grows out of obstinate and wounded pride which leads them to detract from every thing they could not originate themselves, or having originated could not conduct to a final and favorable issue. If it was a matter of no consequence, which is boldly asserted by the Adams and Clay party, why should they, when in power, have urged its importance at the Court of St. James? But they asked for the observance of a principle on the part of the British Nation which they disregarded, and did not even acknowledge at home. How contradictory was the policy of the late administration, or more correctly speaking, how much was it like no policy at all? They urged the wisdom of the policy of free trade before the British Court, but denied it in the Cabinet and legislative councils at home. They asked the British government to take off the restrictions upon the West India trade with this country, and were at the same time daily imposing them upon the British trade with this country. See the effects of a liberal policy towards that government. They immediately reciprocated the manifestations of friendship and unrestricted intercourse on the part of the present administration towards the English government. What better evidence can we ask of the advantages of free trade? More conclusive and convincing could not be adduced.

The Superior Court of Law and Equity commenced its session in this place on Monday week last, and closed on Saturday. Two criminals were tried and convicted. The first was negro Sam, charged with an attempt to commit a rape upon Mrs. Swink. He was arraigned and after the examination of evidence and argument of counsel the Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial upon the ground that two of the Jury were nearly related to the prosecutrix Mrs. Swink, which was refused by the Court. The prisoner's counsel then moved in arrest of judgment upon the ground of legal defect in the indictment, which was likewise refused by the Court. The Court then proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the convict. His day of execution was fixed for Friday the 12th day of November next. The prisoner's counsel then prayed an appeal from the decision of the Court upon the alledged defect in the indictment which was granted.

The second, Abalom Gayler, charged with Forgery, was arraigned and convicted and sentence passed upon him. He appears to be an unfortunate, but a well educated and intelligent man. We have in our possession a brief statement of his case sent to the Judge, which is briefly and elegantly expressed. His mind is certainly above the ordinary cast. This is the second time, the same individual but under a different name, has been tried and convicted of the same offence. We will publish his statement next week.

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A DIARY.

The Courier Francais says that the new King of France had already demanded of the King of England the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena, to be deposited in the column of the Place Vendome.

A statement in the English Journals says that Prince Paul of Wurtemberg has accepted the Crown of Greece.

It is said that John Quincy Adams will be a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election, in Massachusetts.

It is said that bets are making in London that the present Government of France will not stand three months. These bets, we presume, are based upon the report that the British Government will not recognize the new King. This would increase the ferment in Europe and something serious may grow out of it.

The Hon. Mr. Everett, a representative from the state of Vermont, has been posted by the Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, as a bar-

• Mrs. Monroe, the wife of the Venerable Ex-President, died lately at Oak Hill, his seat in Loudon county, Virginia. Her virtues were those of the most estimable of her sex, and her memory will be embalmed in the affections of her relations, friends and acquaintances.

The President of the U. S. returned to Washington City, from his visit to the West, on the 23d ult., in good health.

Judge Hay, of the Federal Court, and a Son in-law of Col. Monroe, died lately at Charlottesville, Virginia. Judge Hay was a distinguished Lawyer whilst engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a sound and able politician, and a good writer. He wrote under the signature of "Hortensius." He wrote likewise the life of the distinguished John Thompson, that precocious genius who wrote the letters of Curtius of memorable note among the political essays of former days.

The returns from the election grounds in Maryland, as far as received, give a majority of twenty six against the present administration. A different result was not anticipated by those friendly to the present administration.

A fire broke out in New-York last week. Eighteen or twenty buildings were destroyed and several lives lost. The amount of property destroyed is not estimated.

It is reported that John Hard Powell and family (the great agriculturist) of Philadelphia were among the passengers and crew of the packet ship, Monongahela, which sailed for Liverpool in August last, and was lost at sea.

The Hon. P. P. Barbour has been appointed by the President of the U. S. Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Virginia, vice George Hay, dec'd. It is not known whether Mr. Barbour will accept the appointment.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Oct. 16.—Cotton [in seed, \$2, clean \$8, corn 62¢ to 65, flour \$4 to \$4½, beef 3 to 3½, bacon 8, molasses 45, lard 8, salt 1.12¢, sugar 11 to 12½, coffee 12¢ to 15¢.

Charleston, October 9.....Cotton 11 a 12½ flour 5½ a 6½, whiskey 27 a 34, bacon 7 a 8, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 14 to 23, salt 44 a 50, corn 65 a 68, coffee 10½ a 11½....North Carolina bacon 2 bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia 24 per cent premium.

Payetteville, October 6.....Cotton 10 a 11½; bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 40, corn 55, flavored 81 a 1.05, flour 6 a 5, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 8½ a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 37½, wheat 75 a 80.

Columbia, Oct. 7.—Cotton 10 to 11½, Flour bbl. 6 a 6½, butter 25, bacon 8 a 10, thams 10 a 11.

Camden, Oct. 9....Cotton 10 a 11½, flour 87 a 7½, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 37 a 8, wheat 81 1-8, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62¢, whiskey 45 a 50, bacon 10 to 12½.

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Wholesale and Retail STORE, AT CHERAW, S. C.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON, HAVE formed a Partnership for the purpose of MERCHANTIZING...buying COTTON and other Staple Commodities of the country. Their assortment of Merchandise will consist of

GROCERIES

of every description, on a large scale, so that Merchants from any part of the country convenient, can be supplied with any article of Merchandise which they may wish to buy, or order. In the Grocery line--such articles as

Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Tea, Sifts foreign & Domestic, Molasses, Bagging, Roping, Fish, Hats, Shoes, Saddles, &c. &c. &c.

in the Hardware line--such articles as

Mill-Saws, Crosscut-Saws, Anvils, Vices, Hoes, Chains, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hammers

with every other article that can be mentioned, in addition to which they have a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, handsomely selected, all of which they pledge themselves to sell low upon very accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail.

SCOTT & BRANDON.

Cheraw, October 13th, 1830.

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Head Quarters,

SALISBURY, N. C. OCTOBER, 15, 1830.

HAVING appointed Mr. BURTON CRAVEN, Adjutant and Mr. WILLIAM LOCKE, Deputy Quarter Master of the 63d Regiment of the N. Carolina Militia, the Officers will respect and obey them accordingly.

E. YARBROUGH, Col. Com't.

—

OFFICERS

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on the 30th of October, 10 o'clock, A. M. with side arms, for the purpose of having an Election, for Field Officers. By order of

E. YARBROUGH, Col. Com't.

B. CRAVEN, Adjutant.

—

LIST OF LETTERS

R EMAINING in the Post Office, at Morganton, N. C. on the 1st day of Oct. 1830.

A. JENKINS JOHN

A. RICHARDSON

B. LEINBACK LOUIS

B. MOON FREDRICK

B. MURPHY WILLIAM

B. MCWRATH P. JOSEPH

B. MORRIS JOHN 2

B. MOODY CHARLES

B. PATTON JAMES

B. PUTNAM JOHN

B. RICHARDS WILLIAM

B. SPACKES BENJAMIN

B. SWANN B. JOHN

B. SORRELS WILLIAM

B. SINGLETSON S. THOMAS

B. O. PERRISON, P. M.

—

Notice.

*T*HE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, SAM'L HARGRAVE, Esq.

August 13th, 1830.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

—

Cotton Gin Making.

*T*HE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-

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POETRY.

BY HENRY KIRK WHITE.
Supposed to have been addressed by a Female
Zemetic to a Lady.

Early, thou weepes for the Maniac's wo,
And thou art fair, and thou, like me, art young;
O! may thy bosom never, never know
The pang with which my wretched heart is
wro-

I had a mother once—a brother too—
(Beneath you yew my father rests his head.)

I had a lover once,—and kind, and true,
But mother, brother, lover, all are fled!

Yet, whence the tear which dimm'd thy lovely eye
O! gentle lady—not for me thus weep,

The green and soon upon my breast will lie,
And soft and sound will be my peaceful sleep,

Go then and pluck the rose while they bloom—
My hopes lie buried in the silent tomb.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Has the pleasure of announcing to his
friends, customers, and the public in general,
that he is now opening, at his old stand in
Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,
direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-
York, and selected by himself, from the latest im-
portations for the Spring of 1830: Which he
offers as low as any Goods of the same quality
can be bought in this market. His assortment
comprises every article usually kept in Stores.
Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and
judge for themselves.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and
the public generally, that he has removed
his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by
Cousy and Templeton, and more recently by
Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on
Main street, the west side, a few doors from the
Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING.

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest
notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of
Clothing in the first rate style, having in his
employ six or seven first rate workmen, which
enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be
done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance, for work, will be
most faithfully executed, according to directions,
and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions
from Philadelphia and New-York; which will
enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the
most approved style.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas
Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main
Street a few doors east of the Court-House,
where he will carry on the above business more
extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and
his work executed in a durable, fashionable
and elegant style; and his prices shall be
moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and
Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,
Bed-steals, &c. &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in
accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicit the patronage of the
public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 14th, 1830.

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the
public, for the liberal patronage he has received
at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

Horatio Woodson.

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